

## PROGRESS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

By a fortunate coincidence, the general total of the American census taken last year has just been received, and we are enabled, in conjunction with the returns made on the 31st of March for this country, to measure the absolute progress of the Anglo-Saxon race in its two grand divisions, and to compare the laws of their respective growths in relation to each other and to the rest of the world. It is estimated, including Ireland and the colonies, that there is a grand total of men speaking the same language and manifesting the same general tendencies of civilization, of 56,000,000, from which is to be deducted the three millions of negro slaves in the United States, leaving a remainder of fifty-three millions chiefly of Anglo-Saxon descent, and deeply impregnated with its sturdy qualities of heart and brain, as the representative of this advancing stock.

Two centuries ago there were not quite three millions of this race on the face of the earth.—There are a million more persons of Magyar descent, speaking the Magyar language, at the present moment in Europe than there were in Europe and America of this conquering and colonizing people in the time of Cromwell. How vain, then, for men to talk of the political necessity for absorbing small races! Sixty years ago the Anglo-Saxon race did not exceed 17,000,000, in Europe and America. At that time it was not numerically stronger than the Poles. Thirty years ago it counted only thirty-four millions; being altogether only three millions and a fraction more than the population of France at that time, and considerably less than the Teutonic population of Central Europe.—In 1851, it is ahead of every civilized race in the world. Of races lying within the zones of civilization, the Slaves alone are more numerous, counted by heads; but comparatively few of this plastic and submissive stock have yet escaped from the barbarism of the dark ages. In wealth, energy and cultivation they are not to be compared with the Frank, the Teuton, and the Anglo-Saxon. Number is almost their only element of strength.

Of all the races which are now striving for the mastery of the world, to impress on the future of society and civilization the stamp of its own character and genius, to make its law, idiom, religion, manners, government, and opinion prevail, the Anglo-Saxon is now unquestionably the most numerous, powerful, and active. The day when it might possibly have been crushed, absorbed, or trampled out, like Hungary or Poland, by stronger hordes, is gone by for ever.—That it was possible at one time for this people to be subdued by violence or to fall a prey to the slower agonies of decline, there can be little doubt. In 1650, the United Provinces seemed more likely to make a grand figure in the world's future history than England. Their wealth, activity, and maritime power were the most imposing in Europe. They had all the carrying trade of the west in their hands. Their language was spoken in every port. In the great Orient their empire was fixed and their influence paramount. England was then hardly known abroad. Her difficult idiom grated on foreign ears, and her stormy coasts repelled the curiosity of more cultivated travellers. Had the thought of a day arriving when any single European language would be spoken by millions of persons, scattered over the great continents of the earth from the Cape of Storms to the Arctic Ocean, occurred to any speculative mind, Dutch, not English, would probably have been the tongue to which he would have assigned the marvellous mission. Yet, Holland has fallen nearly as much as the Saxon has risen in the scale of nations. Her idiom is now acquired by few. Her merchants conduct their correspondence and transact their business in French or in English. Even her writers have many of them clothed their genius in a foreign garb. On the other hand, our literature and language have passed entirely out of this phase of danger.—Dutch, like Welsh, Flemish, Erse, Basque, and other idioms, is doomed to perish as an intellectual medium; but whatever may be the future changes of the world, the tongue of Shakespeare and of Bacon is now too firmly rooted over to be torn away. No longer content with mere preservation, it aims at universal mastery. Gradually it is taking possession of all the ports and coasts of the world; isolating all rival idioms, shutting them up from intercourse with each other, making itself the channel of every communication. At a hundred points at once it plays the aggressor. It contends with Spanish on the frontiers of Mexico; drives French and Russian before it in Canada and in the Northern Archipelago; supersedes Dutch at the Cape and Natal; elbows Greek and Italian at Malta and in the Ionian islands; usurps the right of Arabic at Suez and Alexandria; maintains itself supreme at Liberia, Hongkong, Jamaica, and St. Helena; fights its way against multitudinous and various dialects in the Rocky Mountains, in Central America, on the Gold Coast, in the interior of Australia, and among the countless islands in the Eastern Seas. No other language is spreading in this way. French and German find students among cultivated men; but English permanently destroys and supersedes the idioms with which it comes in contact.

The relative growth of the two great Anglo-Saxon States is not worthy. In 1801, the population of Great Britain was 10,942,646; in 1800 that of the United States was 3,319,762, or not quite half. In 1850, the population of the United States was two millions and a third more than that of Great Britain in 1851; at this moment it probably exceeds it by three millions. The rate of decennial increase in this country is less than 15 per cent., while in America it is about 35 per cent. In the great continental states the rate is considerably lower than in England. According to the progress of the last fifty years in France and in America, the United States will have the larger population in 1870; in 1900 they will exceed those of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland combined. Prudent statesmen should bear these facts in mind. Many persons now alive may see the time when America will be of more importance to us, socially, commercially, and politically, than all Europe put together. Old diplomatic traditions will go for little in the face of a trans-Atlantic power numbering 100,000,000 of free and energetic men of our race and blood.

We learn by telegraph that Gov. Hunt has gone to Sing Sing. If all the rest who had a part in the passage of the Canal Debt bill, were going to the same place, it would reflect credit upon our judiciary.

[N. Y. Post.]

## THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

HENRY PENNOYER, EDITOR.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1851.

We learn by two gentlemen that have been exploring the country North and East of this, even to the head waters of the Muskegon river, that the county of Newaygo is settling fast, and that, in this new county, (where three years ago the whole population consisted of about one hundred lumbermen confined to the line of the river in their operations), they now estimate the population at about eight hundred. The new settlers must be mostly farmers, from the fact, they found, within ten miles of Newaygo County Seat, 350 acres of wheat now being harvested—all of the very best quality, and a heavy crop. Within the same space there is at this time 1600 acres of corn growing upon the ground all looking very fine, with a sufficiency of oats, potatoes, etc., to supply all lumbermen that want food for men and teams.

The county of Newaygo is the richest county in the State—one half of it is covered with the best of pine timber, the balance the best of farming land, a great amount of the best water power the world can produce is found within the limits of this county. It opens to settlers and capitalists the most sure guaranty of an ample reward for any labor that may be performed, or for capital that may be invested there.

The county site of Newaygo we understand is wisely and handsomely located at the rapids of Muskegon River where much has been done already by way of improvement. To those desirous of procuring good farms or of embarking in the lumber business we commend them to Newaygo county.

Oceana county is settling with lumbermen principally, and with but few farmers, we would like to see more of the latter crowding into that region. There is not a more healthy county in the State, all that physicians are needed for there is to act as gentlemen ushers in welcoming new population in to the county. We can speak well of the population of that county for we know many of them, and know that they are the active, intelligent, hardy kind particularly required for the settlement of a new county, it is a fine county for farming and lumber where both of these pursuits are carried on in the same section of country, one acts as the help-mate of the other on the road to wealth; and each of great benefit to the other. We shall say more hereafter, about the northern portion of this peninsula.

Andrew Poe, a grandson of Adam Poe the Indian killer, and as he says, himself a white man killer, was arrested in company with two others on Sunday evening last, for threatening life and making a great noise and fuss generally during the day at Mill Point, this crowd was arraigned before Justice PARKS on Monday, one was discharged without trial, one was fined three dollars in consequence of pleading guilty and the exhibition of a due degree of penitence.—But poor Poe was fined five dollars and costs, and failed to recognize with sureties to keep the peace, and for want of sureties was duly committed to Jail. Sunday rowdies can be provided for in the way of lodging and board, by making the right kind of application to Justices WHITE, PARKS and ORIEL, of this town, or SMITH, of Spring Lake.

A half breed by the name of Pelette, was arraigned last week before Justice PARKS, on a charge of willfully and maliciously shooting at, and maiming a horse, belonging to one of the Indians of the White River band. The Court sentenced Pelette, to pay a fine of ten dollars, and in case of non-payment, to be committed to Jail for the term of fifteen days. We think the Judgment of the Court in this case, rather lenient.

We have been pleased to see the increase of travel on this route, during the past two weeks, and hope that it may still continue to increase. As the harvest is about finished, let the Gen. Harrison be liberally patronized—she merits a full share of business in her line, for all on board of her, from Capt. to coal-heavers, are gentlemanly, polite and attentive to the wants and comfort of passengers. This boat runs from Grand Haven via Kalamazoo and St. Joseph to Chicago, and returns by the same route, which is entirely a new one, and has never been run regularly before, by any boat or boats.

The water at this point on Lake Michigan, is now from two to three feet higher than it has been before for the last twelve years.—The turf of the marshes along the River is now being lifted and carried in large quantities by the current of the River into the Lake, in quantities sufficient to line miles of the lake shore with green grass, and various kinds of vegetable matter.

We call the attention of our readers to Harper's New Monthly Magazine. If you do not take it, improve the first opportunity that offers, to examine one number, and you will become a subscriber at once. Each number contains about one hundred and forty pages of reading matter—terms \$3 per year. Its dress and binding are neat and workmanlike—both original and selected matter contained therein cannot be beaten by any other monthly. The July number is before us, with its rich fashion plate and Turkish costume.

GRAND HAVEN, JULY 24, 1851.

Mr. ANGEL:—Before leaving your busy little village where I have sojourned a while very pleasantly, invigorated in health by the lake breeze, I would jot down a few thoughts which you may publish or not, as you may deem most expedient.

The stranger visiting Grand Haven for the first time finds much to excite his wonder, and lead him to ask, "Why is this place possessing so many natural advantages, where so large a business is done, so little known and appreciated abroad?" Harbor always accessible—the river navigable—its valley unrivalled in richness of soil and valuable timber—its climate pure and equable—its limited capital all profitably employed—its citizens active, intelligent and moral, and its improvements indicating prosperity, with no appearance of poverty so often apparent in places remote from the great thoroughfares of travel and trade, in more central districts; I will endeavor to point out several causes which operate to retard the growth of Grand Haven, whose commercial position and early settlement should have made it ere this one of the cities of the Lakes. Its capital, derived wholly from the enterprise of its few merchants and mill owners, who reap the profit of the laboring classes, and the resources of the soil, timber and carrying trade, is all so well invested in timber, merchandize, mills and shipping, that none of it can be obtained for public improvements, such as Plank and Rail roads to connect this with the main arteries through which, flow the tide of travel and emigration so rapidly filling up the great West. The monopoly of Boston and New York capital constantly accumulating on the central and Southern roads, controlling the direction of the Canada Railroad to Detroit, and building up that city and Chicago, at the expense of Port Huron and other points in the Northern part of Michigan, and all the ports in Wisconsin, driving all competition from their routes by land and lake by a combination of boats, and an unequal tariff of freights operating against shipments around the lakes. They have thus destroyed St. Joseph, and New Buffalo, and Michigan city will soon share her fate. This overshadowing monopoly is rapidly operating to destroy the shipping interest, as being a powerful competitor with the Railroad interest in transporting the vast products of the west. What care they for rivers and harbors in the North-West, while their Herculean Iron horses can draw miles of freighted cars over the level track, from lake to lake, while a sail vessel is waiting for a fair wind, or stuck fast on a sand-bar. The intelligent mind of the North, both in Michigan and Wisconsin is awaking at last to a perception of the cause, producing effects so injurious. "Wealth is power," and they feel that ere long this power will control National and State legislation, and if necessary to secure its entire monopoly will prevent harbor appropriations and deny charters to any routes not contributing to their benefit, by controlling individual votes. Detroit is urging her citizens to take stock to secure Windsor as the terminus of the Canada road, knowing that if Port Sarnia gets it, the line will continue West by Lansing to the mouth of Grand River, and connect by steam with Milwaukee and her Railroad to the Mississippi.—We have a charter for a Northern Railroad, and capital can be raised to build it, if those whose interests are at stake will act promptly, and in earnest. The subject should be discussed in every Western press North of Detroit and Chicago to the head waters of the Mississippi.—Minnesota and the Lake Superior region is deeply interested. Already a Railroad is in progress from the Iron Mountains of Superior, 40 miles, to the waters of Green Bay. This will cut off the Detroit monopoly of the mineral trade and give a part of it to the ports of Lake Michigan, and a road from Grand Haven to intersect the Canada road, would realize a vast amount in freight and travel, from that rapidly developing source of wealth. Such an investment as the Ottawa Railroad, will not only pay large dividends, but will open to market a region enriched by soil and climate incomparably beyond any wheat growing country South of it.

But I must leave this prolific theme for another time, hoping that the few random thoughts I have thus hastily expressed, may lead others here and elsewhere, to keep the ball in motion for the Northern Railroad. Before closing I will add one word for the Washington House, my temporary home. The way "Mine Host" serves up his Lake trout (of 30 pounds) is a caution "to be made a note of" at other crack houses in the West. When I speak of good dinners hereafter, I shall date back to PENNOYER'S table, which, none name but to praise.

Yours truly,

X. Y. Z.

We would call the attention of visitors to Grand Haven, (a place by the way rivaling Mackinaw for healthful breezes) to the card of H. PENNOYER Esq., "Mine Host" of the Washington House. Every body who has seen his portly person knows that he sets a good table, and with his facilities for pleasing, we are certain that he can and will make his guests every way comfortable.

[Com.]

We frequently read accounts of devils and their doings in other printing offices—we have reason to thank our stars, that we have not yet been infested with any such evil spirit, but in lieu thereof, our office is lighted up with the countenance of an Angel of song, and his music is of the heavenly order.

THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE.—An intelligent citizen of Wisconsin informs us that that State is rapidly settling, and such is undoubtedly the case. He came to this city from Milwaukee, via Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and up the river to Ionia, Lyons, and the counties east. This region he represents as altogether superior to any other portion of the new West he has seen. Its promise for the present crop is prodigious, while it unites and combines numberless advantages, such as are not found in any other new country. Its soil is of the richest and most productive kind, sustained through the whole North by a subsoil of clay. Lumber, timber, water, and plaster, are also found in great abundance. It is already sufficiently advanced to be redeemed from the disadvantages of a new settlement. It has a navigable river extending into the country, and now bearing upon its currents three or four fine steamboats. Beautiful villages are dotted over its surface; schools for educating the young, and churches teaching moral lessons so necessary in an active business community. It is a delightful and interesting country, and holds out inducements for settlement and improvement over almost any other. The whole Northern tier of counties extending from the outlet of Lake Huron to the shore of Lake Michigan, are destined before many years to present a combination of advantages such as cannot elsewhere be found. Already there is shipped from the mouth of Grand River alone near thirty million feet of lumber a year, besides immense quantities of shooks, staves, bark and fur. The persons employed in the production of these several articles are consumers of agricultural products, thus rearing up a domestic or home market for those products. We have taken some pains to measure these several interests in the line of Northern counties, and as nearly as we can ascertain the facts of the case, the manufacturing capital and labor are equal, at least, to that employed in agriculture. Any one who desires to cultivate and improve a new place, will readily see the advantages which such a division of labor must secure to him if within its reach. These interests are mutually advantageous to each other, as diversity of pursuits always are, when brought into harmonious bearings one upon another. The materials for building and improvements are offered to the farmer at cheap rates, while a market is made at the same time for coarse grains—grains that will not bear a land transportation to distant markets, but which are necessary to the success of the farmer. These views are applicable to the whole Northern part of the State, and for the benefit of that rapidly inflowing immigration, they should be held up to settlers in the West. We hazard nothing in saying that Michigan offers greater advantages for settlement than any other State in the Union. There are no parts of her settled domain, where every variety of fruit is not grown. Even this year, peaches are quite abundant in the extreme North. In crops she never fails—while Wisconsin has not borne a fair crop in four years.

[Free Press.]

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—We have our files of San Francisco papers up to the middle of June. The principal topic of discussion at last dates seems to have been the hanging of one Jenkins, without judge or jury, in the streets of San Francisco. All accounts concur in giving him a most desperate character, as an escaped convict from Botany Bay. An association has been formed under the imposing style of "The People's Committee of Vigilance," for the maintenance of the peace and good order of society, and the preservation of the lives and property of the citizens, &c. All this sounds rather harshly in the ears accustomed to hear of strict and implicit obedience to the laws of the land and to the authorities constituted under them; yet we can imagine a state of things in a society such as exists in some portions of our youngest sister, which may perhaps justify, as a last resort, the direct intervention of the masses of the people to remedy insupportable evils, which a lax administration of justice has failed to reach. We trust, however, that ere this a salutary change has been wrought in that distant section of our country, sufficient to put an end to the scenes of bloodshed and violence which we have too often had occasion to notice. A magnificent entertainment was given on the 12th ult. in honor of Mr. McManus, a distinguished Irish patriot, who was present. The heart of the exile must have been gladdened by this exhibition of sympathy for his sufferings in the cause of his oppressed and unhappy country. The assembly was graced by the presence of numerous ladies, and most of the high official personages of California. The various business interests of the State seem to be in a healthy and prosperous situation.

[Free Press.]

DEATH PENALTY IN FRANCE.—M. Hugo, son of the celebrated Victor Hugo, has been fined and imprisoned at Paris, by the government, for strongly condemning, in the *Evening*, a daily Journal, the death punishment by the guillotine. The article was occasioned by the horrible incident of a young man, condemned to death, resisting his executioners—in the public guillotine—while bound, for three quarters of an hour, until they had to bear him off to prison and add to their force. The spectacle was one to debase civilized people and shame a christian age, and though M. Hugo defended his son in a speech of masterly eloquence and power—in which he avowed stronger sentiments against irreparable penalties than his son had expressed, and condemned the guillotine as a barbarous and atrocious libel on the intelligence and spirit of the age—the young man was condemned. Here is the close of Victor Hugo's speech addressed to his son:

"My son, you receive to-day a distinguished honor. You have deemed it worthy to combat, perhaps to suffer for the holy cause of truth.—From this day you may date your entrance into the verile life of our times, that is into the struggle for the Just and True. You may be proud that you a simple soldier of the democratic and humanity idea, have sat on the bench where sat Beranger, where sat Lamennais. Be indomitable in your convictions, and—let this be my last work—if you need a thought to strengthen you in your faith in progress, in your belief in the future, in your religion for Humanity, in your execration of the scaffold, in your horror for irrevocable and irreparable penalties, then remember that you have sat on this bench where sat Lesurques."

PRE-PAID ENVELOPES.—Letter envelopes, with three cent stamps on them, are sold in Washington at the rate of thirty for a dollar. A very convenient and cheap arrangement.

CANAL AROUND THE SAULT ON THE CANADA SIDE.—We understand that a charter has been granted to a company by the Canadian Parliament for the purpose of building this long talked of canal. The provisions of the charter and such information as we may receive in regard to the time of commencing work, &c., will be laid before our readers soon.

While the Americans have been talking the Canadians have been acting. By building a canal on their side of the river, they have complete control of the shipping on Lake Superior, and by that means the American vessels and trade will be compelled to pay a tribute to our Canadian neighbors—we had almost said forever. Our readers will remember the excitement occasioned this spring by the rumor that the Welland Canal was to be closed against American shipping. The canal at this point bears the same relation to the Lake Superior country as the Welland Canal does to the country bordering on the lower lakes. There is, however, this difference—the country of which the lower lakes are the great channels by which their surplus produce is carried off, is, we may say, fully matured, while the Lake Superior region is yet, even with the improvements that have been made within the past few years, an almost unbroken wilderness—her mineral resources have been scarcely touched, and in fact, those mines that are sending forward such large quantities of ore, have scarcely begun to show the richness of the region. As for her agricultural lands, they are not surpassed by any in the Union. The building of this canal will be the means at once of opening this country to the capitalist, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer, and tend to the rapid development of all its resources.

We will speak more at length on this subject as soon as we receive the necessary information in regard to it. [Det. Free Press.]

HON. D. V. BELL.—We learn from the *Detroit Free Press* that it is the purpose of this gentleman to take up his residence in this city, to open a Commercial College. These institutions are becoming popular all through the country and scattering untold benefit to young men who propose to engage in business.

Mr. Bell has long been a resident of Michigan and has been identified with its government during a large portion of the time since that State was admitted into the Union. He has held seats in both branches of the Legislature, Commissioner of the Land Office, and, for several years, occupied the post of Auditor General—a position which he relinquished for more profitable pursuits elsewhere.

In every office in which he has been placed he has won the confidence of the people, and proved himself a most honest, faithful and competent public man. Such is the estimation of his services. He now leaves that State to establish a Commercial College here.

That Mr. Bell is fully competent to enter upon the duties of director of such an institution none can doubt. United to a strong practical good sense, he has more experience in the whole range of commercial affairs than perhaps any other citizen of that State. His long experience, and the various positions he has been called upon to fill, and which he has always filled with credit to himself and to that State cannot have failed to qualify him in an eminent degree for the duties he is about to discharge.

The *Free Press* adds, we commend him to our neighbors of Chicago, and hope for the sake of the country, he may be successful in imparting the experience he has received to others who need such instruction.

[Chicago Advertiser.]

CENTRAL RAILROAD CONTINUATION.—Our citizens will be gratified to learn that the line of railroad from Michigan City, west to the Illinois State line, and thence to Chicago, is making rapid progress towards completion. An efficient corps of engineers are superintending the grading of the track, and the timber for the superstructure is already being got out all along the route. Mr. Brooks, the indefatigable Superintendent of the Central road, is now engaged in an examination of the line, and his presence on the ground will doubtless give renewed impetus to this great and much needed enterprise.

Our Chicago neighbors feel naturally much interested in the speedy completion of the railway communication between their city and ours, and will, we are assured, use all the means at their command, to facilitate the operations of the Company in their endeavors to get the entire route in running order, and fully in operation by the opening spring.

[Free Press.]

IMPORTANT TO LAKE CAPTAINS.—The *Cleveland Herald* has the following decision of the Supreme Court, recently given, under the law known as the "Steam Boat Law."

In the case of Alonzo Ladd vs. Schooner Eagle, suit was brought to recover wages due plaintiff as Captain, of defendant. Judgment was rendered in Common Pleas for the plaintiff, but was reversed by the Supreme Court, on a writ of error, the Court holding that the master could not recover against his vessel for wages due him as such master. It has been decided heretofore, that seamen could recover their wages under the statute, but the Court makes a distinction between common seamen and masters in respect to their right to recover their wages.

[Chicago Journal.]

RELEASE OF MR. BRACE.—The last advices from Europe bring the gratifying intelligence that our countryman, Brace, has been released from the confinement to which he was subjected by the miserably despotic Government of Austria, on mere suspicion of being a sympathizer with the noble Hungarians in their late struggle with their oppressors. It was doubtless the intention of that Government to punish, in the person of Mr. B., the exhibitions of sympathy and encouragement which have been wafted across the water from our favored land, as nothing amounting to proof was ever adduced against him. The rumor of the near approach of two of our "floating castles," and the fears entertained by the good people of Trieste, of a summary bombardment, had doubtless a very desirable effect in inducing the release of the prisoner. Mr. B. will, it is presumed, soon lay the particulars of his imprisonment before his countrymen.

[Free Press.]

DEATH OF A BAPTIST EDITOR.—Reverend Dr. Farnsworth, President of the Georgetown, Ky. College, and formerly editor of the *Christian Watchman*, the Baptist Journal at Boston, recently died of cholera. He was a scholar of liberal feelings and respectable attainments.